10: Schumacher--223 [5] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 164, 361, 364

The origin, spread, and finally the endemic occurrence of illnesses are favored among the Chinese of Formosa by the layout of their towns, villages and dwellings. Nearly all the settlements have grown up in depressions which could be fed but not drained. It is true that sewers are found in all large settlements; they receive dirty water but there is no outlet for it. The water is left to evaporate and naturally infects the air. The sewers are deep ditches occupying the entire width of the narrow alleys; they are lined with tiles or planks. Add to that the fact that the Chinese are not very much concerned with bodily cleanliness, that individuals are not segrêgated in any way from a large group of people, that there is continued contact even at the time of contagious epidemics, and that they do not receive any medical attention, and then it becomes obvious that the origin of many illnesses should not simply be attributed to the climate of the island.

15: U.S. Navy--29 [4]
116, 364, 651, 656, 177.65
636.65

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The Japanese have enforced rigorously a system of household registration. At the door of each dwelling there is displayed a plaque bearing the name of the head of the house. Near it are pertinent receipts or certifications received from the police which testify to registration at the nearest police station, house-inspection and approval, vaccinations or innoculations required of all members of the household, certain tax receipts, and such other data which the police may require from time to time to be displayed in a public and easily checked place. In the cities small insignia or notices indicate the public utilities available in each house."

long-handled dippers into wooden buckets and carried to collectors' carts for transportation to reservoirs outside the city. There the night soil is sterilized before being distributed to rural areas. In the countryside, human excrement is usually taken directly from the privies and applied to the soil without processing.

Refuse of all kinds is extensively utilized. Private or municipal collectors of refuse carefully sort waste material to salvage and resell as much of it as possible. Organic waste is used for composting fertilizer; paper, rags, glass, and metals are sold for scrap. While waiting for disposal, the compost piles and junk heaps provide breeding places for disease, rats, and insects. Other breeding places for diseases and their carriers are provided by waste accumulation in the streets and back yards of cities; the number of workers engaged in the collection and disposal of night soil and refuse is insufficient for prompt waste disposal. In Taipei, for instance, while the population was doubling in the 1950-54 period, the number of night-soil collectors [13] increased only from 410 to 428. However, under the cooperative efforts of the American MSMC, the JCRR, and government agencies, more efficient and sanitary methods for the collection and disposal of waste materials are being adopted.

The problem of sanitation is complicated by public ignorance concerning it. Although the people

13. The Central Daily News, Jan. 21, 1955.